

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Commissioners for the North-Carolina Asylum for the insane held a meeting in the City last week—present, Messrs. John M. Morehead, Calvin Graves, George W. Mordecai, C. L. Hinton, and Thos. D. Hogg.

We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher was re-appointed Superintendent, at a salary of \$2,000. Dr. Fisher will remove to the Asylum, and reside there permanently, giving his personal attention to the affairs of the institution. Mrs. W. J. Alexander, of Lincoln, was appointed Matron of the institution, at a salary of \$500; and Mr. Rufus K. Ferrill, of Wake, was appointed Steward, at a salary of \$300. These are all good appointments. We entertain no doubt that the institution, with such officers, and under the care of wise and humane Legislatures, will fully realize the expectations of the benevolent and philanthropic.

The buildings, it is expected, will be completed, furnished, and ready for the reception of this afflicted class by the first of next January. The painting and plastering have been completed, and the stuccoing is nearly done. The institution is designed to accommodate 250 persons.—*Raleigh Standard.*

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The present population of Chicago, by the enumeration just completed, is eighty thousand and twenty-eight—an increase since 1850 of fifty-one thousand four hundred and eight, or 120.09 per cent. These facts are without parallel in the history of the growth of American cities. But the end is not yet; there is no known reason why this ratio of increase should not be maintained for twenty years yet to come, at the end of which time our population will exceed that of any other town on the Continent—New York not excepted! This is loud talk; but it's true.

Two Thousand and Seven Hundred New Buildings.—We are assured, upon the authority of one of our best architects, that during the present season, two thousand and seven hundred new buildings have been erected, or are in progress of erection, in this city—all of which will be completed and occupied before the incoming of winter. This is the result of an actual enumeration, and may be relied upon as accurate—at least, it does not exceed the truth.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A HORSE TAKEN UP BY A BALLOON.—The spectacle of a balloon ascension is now all the rage. At St. Louis they have had a novelty in this line. The *Intelligencer* says:

"The ascension of Mr. Elliott, from Carr Place, yesterday evening, was entirely successful. He did not entirely go up on horseback, as his own position was some distance above the animal; but he took up with him, suspended in air, with outstretched legs, a real live horse. The horse seemed to be considerably astonished as the earth receded; he turned his head from side to side, and seemed to cock his eye quite knowingly at the crowd beneath; but finding no use for his legs, he displayed his good 'horse sense' by holding them perfectly still, no doubt fully convinced that he was 'learning the ropes.' The balloon is a monster in size, and looked beautiful as it rose through the clear evening air. At a considerable elevation, it took a direction a little west of north, and sailed away to astonish the natives about the Missouri River. Some editors went up with Mons. Godard in New Orleans; but this is, we believe, the first horse ballooning ever done in the United States. The feat has been exhibited in Paris."

WASHINGTON IRVING.—This distinguished author recently made a visit to ex-President Van Buren, at Lindenwald, where he spent a few days very pleasantly with the friend of his early years, and amid scenes hallowed by reminiscences of by-gone days. The mansion of the ex-President was once occupied by the late Judge William P. Van Ness, in whose family Mr. Irving was a private tutor, and here he penned the first of those popular works, which have acquired for him an undying fame, and shed a lustre on his country. More than half a century has elapsed since he passed the threshold of the venerable mansion which he has just revisited, to enter upon the brilliant literary career which has made his name illustrious, and shines more brightly in the sunset of his existence.

Kinderhook Rough Notes.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN LOCOMOTIVES.—The great desideratum now-a-days in the matter of locomotives, is to find the best and cheapest manner of obtaining the motive power. At the Boston locomotive establishment, Harrison avenue, a twenty-ton passenger locomotive is building as an experiment. In the generation of steam in the engine the plan of Mr. Latia, in his steam fire engine, is adopted, that is, coils of pipes are placed one upon the top of the other, which contain the water, and upon which pipes the fire is directly brought. It is intended to burn coal, and it is thought steam can be made in ten or twelve minutes, while in other locomotives it requires a much longer period of time. Another novelty is that the engineer is placed ahead of the smoke

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DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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pipe, and thus he will have an uninterrupted view of the road before him. The fireman is to be placed behind the boiler. It is also stated that whether the idea of burning coal in this engine succeeds or not, wood can be used at one-half the running expense of other locomotives. The engine will be ready in a month or two, when experiments to test the value of the improvement will be made.

Boston Traveller.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.—There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks, a councillor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and heavenly anchor. The home circle surrounded by such influences, has an ante taste of the joys of a heavenly home.

He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will for-sake him in no emergency, who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine around the darkest scenes.

If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly.—Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasant echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

"Don't tell me of to-morrow,
Give me the man who'll say,
That when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day!
We may command the present
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past that comes too late!"

Gentility consists not in birth, wealth, manners or fashion, but in high sense of honor, and a determination to do what is right, to the best of our ability, under all circumstances—that is 'to do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly before God.'

EDITOR DREAMING ON WEDDING CAKE.

A bachelor editor out West, who had received from the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience:

We put it under the head of our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, blessed with an easy conscience, soon soared prodigiously. The god of dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy, we were married! Never was a little editor so happy. It was 'my love,' 'dearest,' 'sweetest,' ringing in our ears every moment. Oh! that the dream had broken off here. But no, some evil genius put into the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner, just to please her lord.

In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner. Well, the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

"My dear," said we, fondly, 'did you make this?'

"Yes, love, ain't it nice?"

"Glorious—the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life."

"Plum pudding, ducky," suggested my wife.

"O, no, dearest, bread pudding. I always was fond of em."

"Call that bread pudding?" exclaimed my wife, while her lips slightly curled with contempt.

"Certainly, my dear—reckon I've had enough at the Sherwood House, to know bread pudding my love, by all means."

"Husband—this is really too bad—plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding and is more expensive, and is a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir! and my petty wife's brow flushed with excitement."

"My love, my sweet, my dear love, exclaimed we, soothingly, 'do not get angry, I'm sure its very good, if it is bread pudding.'"

"You mean, low wretch," fiercely replied my wife, in a higher tone, 'you know it's plum pudding.'"

"Then, ma'am, it is so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you, madame, most distinctly and emphatically and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the meanest kind at that."

"It is 'p'm pudding," shrieked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the claret from my nose."

"Bread pudding!" gasped we, pluck to the last and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg.

"Plum pudding!" rose above the din, as I had a disjunct perception of feeling two plates smash across my head.

"Bread pudding!" we groaned in rage, as the chicken left our hand, and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in madam's bosom.

"Plum pudding!" resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beets landed upon our white vest.

"Bread pudding forever!" shouted we in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and falling beneath its contents.

"Plum pudding!" yelled the amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head dishes with no gentle hand. Then in rapid succession followed the war cries. "Plum pudding!" she shrieked with every dish.

"Bread pudding!" in smothered tones, came up from the pile in reply. Then it was 'plum pudding' in rapid succession, the last cry growing feebler, till just as I can distinctly recollect it had grown to a whisper. "Plum pudding!" resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet, and commenced jumping up and down—when, thank Heaven, we awoke, and thus saved our life. We shall never dream on wedding cake again—that's the moral.

CHURCH AND STATE—RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Churches established and maintained by, or identified with, the State have always met with more or less opposition from churches not thus favored with exclusive protection, privileges and patronage, and professing to be animated by a more true, sound, evangelical spirit. One of the main objects of the reformation was a severance of Church from State, religion from politics; and we may here add, that one of the causes of the opposition of the Protestant world to Catholicism is not because the Romish creed is in total antagonism to the Westminster Confession of Faith, or the Thirty-nine Articles as because the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, and that Pope is a temporal prince, whose temporal as well as spiritual jurisdiction, it is alleged, is limited only by the earth's circumference. We will not stop to inquire into the truth or falsity of the allegation. It has been promptly and spiritedly denied by some of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church on both sides of the Atlantic; and were the charge true, we would be among the first to denounce such gross and scandalous usurpation of civil power. We do not blame men for indignantly protesting against the assumption of any such power, or for their opposition to the head of any church who, as they sincerely believe, claims such power as one of the prerogatives of his high office, but we do blame men professing to entertain such correct sentiments who practice literally what they denounce profusely.

At the present time the aid of the Protestant Church of the United States is invoked, and in two many instances successfully invoked, to destroy the Democratic party, in order that unchecked and unlimited sway may be given to the intolerant and proscriptive doctrines of Know Nothingism. During the last twelve months the novel, startling, and disgraceful spectacle has been seen in nearly every State of the Union, of Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Episcopal clergymen abandoning their pulpits for the stump, engaging in the bitter strife of politics, and willingly assuming oath-bound obligations which no Christian or patriot could subscribe to without a sacrifice of conscience, honor, and duty. Passing over the inconsistency of men who profess to be the uncompromising opponents of priestcraft, and yet seek to obtain political triumphs through priestcraft, let us look at this branch of the question in a religious point of view.

"It is your part," said John Wesley to his preachers, "to be peace-makers; to be loving and tender to all, but to addict yourselves to no party." In spite of all solicitations—of rough or smooth words—say not one word against one or the other side; keep yourselves pure; do all you can to help and soften all; but beware how you adopt another's jar."

Charles Wesley wrote: "As to the public affairs I wish you to be like-minded with me. I am of neither side, and yet of both. Private Christians are excused, exempted, privileged to take no part in civil troubles. We love all and pray for all with a sincere and impartial love. Faults there may be on both sides, but such as neither you nor I can remedy."

EPIDEMICS.—Epidemics have long been observed to rage with particular fury during the night. The Westminster Review gives the following simple explanation: "It is at night that the stream of air nearest the ground must always be charged with the particles of animated matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In day gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by rarefaction of heat; at night when the rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity; if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from

the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms."

THE FARMER'S FUTURE.

An English correspondent of the New York Tribune, expatiates on the prospective introduction of steam power as an aid in agricultural operations, as follows:—"The Farmer's Future will be found in the application of steam to the cultivation of the soil! We are rapidly coming to the conclusion here that the good old plow is a humbug. We begin to think that spade-husbandry applied by steam is the right thing; indeed, there are some among us of the opinion that a machine may be invented which should, in effect, plow, sow, harrow and roll all together—a machine, in fact, which should make a seed-bed and sow the seed all at one operation. There has already been one steam-engine exhibited in this country that will walk anywhere, and do anything it is required to do. It has feet about the size of yours, Sir, and it puts them down upon the ground, one after the other, very much in the fashion of a dandy going up Broadway, only the feet of the machine are fixed on wheels, and revolve regularly, instead of moving up and down awkwardly, like his. The machine will go through a plowed field very comfortably, rather quicker than a good huffer will get over it; and it will drag a dozen plows after it, I do not see, for my part, why it should not be made to carry as port and parcel of itself, a mechanism that will readily convert the untilled ground into a seed-bed. I saw a machine the other day that would dig, drain, and lay down sixteen and a half feet of piping per minute, the pipes being rather more regularly and satisfactorily laid than any skilled workman can lay them. The machine labored under the disadvantage of being cumbersome, and of being made to be worked by a stationary engine. But having got this far, it seems to be only one step further to give us steam application to the soil so as to enable twenty times the quantity of land to be cultivated, by the same amount of labor, at no greater cost than now. Then we may hope for a produce of cheap corn, the great desideratum in this land of toil, where it depends upon a shilling or two, more or less, in the price of food, not only where a man can reap the advantages of his labor, but absolutely, too often, whether he can continue to exist."

Yes, to the application of improved machinery to the earth must we look for an accession of home comforts, of world-wide prosperity, of universal happiness! To Thee! O, bountiful God of Nature, we offer our first thanks that Thou hast given us the great seed bed whereon we live and move and whence we have our being. To Industry be given our next best tribute, and then let us thank Art and Science that teach us how to make the best uses of the means so bountifully placed at our disposal. [*Scientific American.*]

FIT SUBJECTS FOR THE GALLOW.

The Albany Knickerbocker reports a case of unparalleled Rail Road recklessness. It says:

"The Western Rail Road and the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad here run side by side for several miles. On Tuesday afternoon it so happened that both trains arrived at this spot on either Road at the same time and going in the same direction. A challenge was given, and started at a furious rate, and off they ran about three miles they came to a spot where the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad crosses the Western. Each Engineer thought he could get his train over first, and put on all steam to beat his opponent in the race. The Albany engine, however lost two seconds, instead of gaining, as its engineer anticipated, and struck the rear passenger car of the other train in the centre, cutting it in two, and passing with all its ears through the opening. There were but three persons in the car which was thus cut in two, and they escaped unharmful."

GIFT OF PRAYER.—Many eminent preachers have been remarkably deficient in the gift of prayer. This is said to have been the case with President Davis, Robert Hall, and Dr. Chalmers. Dr. Witherspoon says that the Rev. Dr. Gillen, of Glasgow, who in his judgement exceeded any man he had ever heard in the excellency of his prayers, was accustomed to devote unwearied pains to prepare himself for prayer, and for the first ten years of his pastoral life, never wrote a sermon without writing a prayer appropriate to it. This was Calvin's habit.

We see it stated by the marriage at Macclesfield, on the 15th of July, of Mr. Orvin Ollenshaw, aged 68, to Miss Sarah Ollenshaw, aged 28, the bride became the wife of her own uncle, sister-in-law to her aunt, aunt to her brothers and sisters, and stepmother to her cousins; and by another marriage she became the mother-in-law of her own sister.

A lady who is a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to church one Sunday, sent her card.

"Religious intolerance can have no abiding place on American soil. Here we are all equal under the laws, with full power to govern ourselves according to the unrestrained dictates of our own consciences. Neither visions of the faggot, the stake, or the Inquisition, blister any one's eyeballs in this free and happy land. Complete and perfect liberty, in these respects, is guaranteed to all by the matchless Constitution under which we have grown and prospered as never before nation grew or prospered. Virginia has nobly seconded the action of Louisiana in regard to the matter referred to."

[Crescent.

THE INDIANS.

A report reached town yesterday, that the Indians, supposed to be seven in number, had captured the little son of the Rev. McGee, on the Gibolo. He was going from the residence of his father, two miles below the crossing of the old San Antonio and Seguin road, down the Gibolo to Mr. Rector's, a few miles this side of Sutherland's Springs, when he was taken. A company, under Capt. McCulloch, armed themselves, and started for the Gibolo yesterday evening.

We hope they may overtake the enemy. We have since learned that the Indians killed the boy. The old man Rector narrowly escaped the same fate, by leaving his horse and taking to the bushes.

The Indians took his horse.

Texan Mercury.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lady Franklin has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Arctic Committee, urging the claims of her late husband to some portion of the reward offered for the discovery of a Northwest passage. She says: "When it is remembered that these brave and unfortunate men, after years of intense suffering and privation, were found dead of starvation upon a spot which they could not have reached without having first solved that geographical problem which was the object and aim of all these painful efforts; and when it is ascribed to their country's rewards, you will not, I think, refuse them the acknowledgment that is due to their memory."

A young lass went to a camp meeting and came back full of the revival which they had, and did nothing the following week but sing.

"Shout, shout, we're gaining ground!" She had the tune so pat, that all she said was but a continuation of that song, and not unfrequently the rhyme was too long for the tune. Old Jowler slipped in and took a bone off the table, and, just as he was making for the door, she sung out:

"If you don't go out I'll knock you down.
Halle, hallelujah!
You nasty, stinking, slop ear'd hound,
O, glory hallelujah!"

From the Carolina Cultivator.

THE FARM SUPPORTS ALL.

People may reason and theorize about the comparative usefulness of different pursuits and occupations. We will not quarrel with any man, because he insists that a trader or broker is as useful a man as the farmer, but we quarrel with any man in a gentlemanly way, who will not admit that the farmer's life does possess as much true dignity and utility as any other. We will, for civility sake, admit equality, but can acknowledge no superiority.

Agriculture is the basis of all national prosperity. A child may see that if the earth is not cultivated, the whole population in a single year, or at most, in two years, when the cattle are consumed, must literally starve, while society could exist to an indefinite extent, were the labors of any other interest to cease at once. Observe the course of trade, and inquire of the merchants even in our own country, and we shall find, that upon the products of the soil does all the prosperity of trade depend. If the cotton crop is short, the southern trader cannot order goods from the North, or having ordered, fails, and cannot pay for them. He fails because the planter having fed to his negroes all his corn and bacon, has nothing left wherewith to pay for his family supplies. If the wheat crop fails, the Boston and New York merchants at once feel the effect of the failure, for the Western merchant cannot meet his liabilities, nor incur others.

When all things are prosperous, the farmer is almost forgotten. He labors hard and brings the product of his labor to a full market. He is met by sharp speculators with the cry, that the market is glutted, and his supplies are not wanted, and is compelled, because he cannot enter into combinations to meet the banded monopolizers, to sell at a price which gives him but scanty pay for his industry. He feels that all the world is prosperous except himself, and the trading public, forgetful or careless that the farmer maintains and even produces all this prosperity by his quiet pursuits, look down on him, perhaps, with contempt.

To be sure, he has at such times, in common with others, enough of food and

clothing. He does not want, but his abundance and success seem to profit others more than himself. Indeed, he hardly participates in the general prosperity which his own hard work and watchful care has created.

But by the-by the scene changes. The crops are short in some sections of the country. Supplies are not forwarded to the great marts of trade for the adequate supply of the inhabitants of the cities themselves, or to meet the demands of commerce. Business is deranged, merchants fail, the country traders are discouraged, the whole country languishes, and there is a general cry of hard times. But the farmer does not fail. He raises his own food in abundance still. What he can spare brings him an increased price in the market. The traders and speculators come to his very doors, and entreat him to sell them at any price enough to meet the present necessities of their business. And so, when the earth is laid waste, and labor diverted from its legitimate pursuits, by want. Then the farmer increases his exertions. He sows more broadly, he labors more earnestly. He feels that men in foreign lands, who are dragged by hard masters from their homes to engage in bloody battles, are dependent on him for their daily bread. Still his own supply is abundant, and others demand a share, and offer him a generous reward for his labor. The world, stupid as it often is, in times of general peace and prosperity, now appreciates the farmer's useful life.

What, then, is the true position of the cultivation of the land? Is it one of hard work and servile labor only, or is it one of dignity and importance, indispensable at all times? Farming is, doubtless, hard work in the general acceptance of the term, but it is a great mistake to call that only hard work, which is performed with the hands. The lawyer, confined to the stifling and cramped air of a court room for days and weeks, with the property and lives of his clients at stake, and dependent on his watchful, constant care; the minister, bound to his stated preaching, whether in health, or feeling himself sinking already under his harassing and never ceasing responsibility; the doctor, called out at midnight to prescribe in an instant, in a new and doubtful case,—these have all their labor, harder work than any performed by the hands alone. Many farmers labor too severely, more so than there is any need of; but still, we think, their hardships are not so great as those incident to the professions we have named. They have, besides, what traders and speculators, and even mechanics, can never have, what is really a source of more enjoyment than wealth can bring,—they have security for the future. They plant and sow in faith, and with full assurance that the harvest will not fail.—Railroad and bank stocks may rise or fall, the market for their own produce may be high or low, war or peace may prevail, free trade or high duties may triumph, but they know that "God gives the increase," and that they and theirs are dependent on him alone. Young men make haste to be rich. They forsake their "paternal acres," and strive in doubtful paths to outstrip the fickle goddess, Fortune.

As age brings reflection, and juster views of the true objects of life, most men place a higher value on the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The repose and serenity of a farmer's life have charms for them, beyond riches, and all the pleasures wealth can buy.

Indeed, it is rare to find a merchant, or successful mechanic, who has in early life left his rural home for a life in the city, who does not look forward with pleasant anticipations to the day, when he shall return once more to his native hills, or at least to the occupation of a homestead, where his children may imbibe true ideas of the dignity and independence of a life on a farm.

"This may seem a trite and commonplace subject. We claim no originality for these thoughts, but it would seem that now, when wars are desolating the earth, when prices are paid in our markets that would indicate that famine must somewhere prevail, it would seem that now, both the farmer himself, in his independence of other men from the vicissitudes of life, and all others, in their dependence on him for daily food, might see and feel, [what more than all else we would impress on all, that Agriculture is the foundation of national prosperity, and that the position of the farmer is entitled to be that of the highest honor.—N. E. Farmer.

Miss Andrews, the lady volunteer nurse, is said to be a Louisiana lady, but last from Syracuse, New York. Her contribution to the funds of the Howard Association is said to have been \$1,000.

A match game of billiards, for three thousand dollars, is to be played in New Orleans, between two Creole ladies of the first respectability.

GETTING CHEAP.—The Troy (N. Y.) Times says, that potatoes are selling at Saratoga at 25 cts. per bushel, and the farmer, who sold a large quantity at that price, declared himself fortunate, as he said that in a short while they would fall to one shilling per bushel.

"Frog," said an affectionate lady, the other day, to a promising boy, "if you don't stop smoking and reading so much, you will get so after a while that you won't care anything at all about work." "Mother," replied the hopeful, leisurely removing a very long cigar, and turning another leaf, "I've got so now."

Southern Commercial Convention.—The next meeting of this body will take place in Richmond on the 3d day of November.

An editor out in Iowa says they don't brag of the size of the babies in his part of the country, but they are a most uncommon sure crop.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Sept. 25, 1855.

SALISBURY.

Mr. H. HOGAN HELPER, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. M. LAWTON & Co. of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.—We have received the August number of this most splendid periodical. Rather old but all the better. This work is made up of good substantial reading and not filled with French novelties, tales &c., that suit only the taste of love sick swains and pantoletted lasses.

Godley's Lady's Book.—For October has been received. Every lady should have this work. Price \$3.00. Address L. A. Godley, 113 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT is now in Salisbury ready to attend to all calls in his profession. He may be found at the *Roscon House*.

BURGLARY.—On Friday night last the Shoe Shop of Mr. J. H. Howard, was forcibly entered and about \$150 worth of boots and shoes stolen therefrom. On Sunday morning before daylight, a negro was seen with a bag on his shoulder and being hotly pursued dropped it, which was found to contain about one fourth of the stolen property, but the thief made good his escape. On Sunday evening more of the goods were found, and several negroes were taken up on suspicion. They were before the Magistrates on yesterday, but no evidence could be produced sufficient to convict, though doubtless they were the rogues. Nearly one half of the boots and shoes have been found.

There are many rogues in our midst committing depredations upon property weekly. There should be a paid watch appointed to patrol the streets at all hours of the night. Until this is done we expect to have more of such transactions. *Nuff sed.*

"We could not help noticing, in one of our Southern exchanges, in one column, a bitter article against the Saturday Evening Post, and in another column, a puff of a new book in the press of the Editor of the Post! Such consistency!! What do you think of it, Mr. Salisbury Banner?—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

With due deference to the opinions of the gentleman just quoted, we do not leave to him the question of the "new book" he speaks of coming from "the press of the Editor of the Post." The "Editor of the Post" is Henry Peterson, and the "new book" is from "the press of" T. B. Peterson. They may be twin brothers in relationship—and raciality too, for aught we know. Of the abolition proclivities of T. B., we have no evidence whatever. We hope the gentleman "last up" will not accuse us of being hostile to Southern literature. With these few remarks we resume our seat.

The Scientific American.—This is a weekly paper devoted to the Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Agriculture, Engineering &c. It is an excellent paper and is invaluable to Machinists, Farmers, Engineers &c. It has just commenced its 9th volume, the first number of which has been received.

As we feared.—By reference to the telegraphic dispatches in another place, it will be seen that the abatement of the yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, which we noticed last week, was only temporary. The epidemic is prevailing alarmingly; though the number of deaths is not so great as before, its ravages are awful. Its strength will be spent before long, there not being material for its ravages.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Merchants have now all returned from the North, and are daily receiving their Goods, which has added greatly to the business appearance of the place. We shall particularize a few.—"First and foremost" comes John A. Weirman & Price, dealers in Ready-Made Clothing and gentlemen's and boys' furnishing goods generally. Their assortment is rich and rare—read their advertisement headed "Santa Anna Abducted,"—an important feature in the old hero's history.—Do not know why they put this event at the head of their advertisement unless they wish people to understand that it is an astounding one, and also it is a more astounding fact that they are selling cheaper than any one else. Try them.

"First and foremost" in the Dry Goods line comes the glaring advertisement of E. Myers. He has indeed the most fascinating stock of Goods that we have ever feasted our eyes on. Their handsome Store is an ornament to Salisbury particularly, and Western Carolina generally. We do not say it to the disparagement of the other houses in town, but it is a fact indisputable, that this is decidedly the handsomest Store in the place, and will compare favorably with any Store in the State. Mr. Myers will reap the rewards of his industry in the rattle of bank bills and the clink of the dimes. Read his advertisement and his die away to No. 4, Murphy's Granite Row and look at what they have to show. But if you do not want to buy stay away from their goods tend most desperately to lighten one's pockets. In the Shoe line, J. H. Howard, the crisp hero, can please every body—No doubt of it!

We have had dealings with his worship, and if he can please us and our foot, there is a chance that he can please every body else and their feet.

Messrs Richwine & Harrison, has also opened at their old stand, a beautiful lot of Goods of every description. We dropped in there a few days ago and found them busily engaged in marking them (they say,) "at the lowest possible prices." They have shown great taste in their selection, which will doubtless chime in with the taste of the people.

MESSRS. JENKINS, ROBERTS & Co., offer \$40,000 worth of Goods for sale at cost. They wishing to close the business, will offer no doubt, rare inducements to any wishing to purchase. Those wishing to buy to sell again will find this a splendid opportunity. Read their advertisement.

The following is a portion of the resolutions adopted by the "Dauphin County Democratic Convention" at Harrisburg Penn. Our object in publishing these resolutions is to show that the Northern Democracy are true to the South and to the Union. There is no hollow hearted, carping expressions to be found in them, but they come square up to the subject, and are severe in their denunciations of the abolitionists. We regret their great length preclude the possibility of publishing the whole of the resolutions. The resolutions condemnatory of the Know Nothings, are cuttlingly severe, but no less merited.

Resolved, That we view with deep concern and apprehension the formation of a northern sectional party, which is rapidly absorbing the various factions that have heretofore distracted the country; That the objects of this sectional party cannot be misunderstood—they boldly attack the federal constitution, and aim a mortal blow at the integrity of Union! They declare on the part of the North the determination

1st. To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
2d. To repeal the Fugitive Slave law.
3d. To apply the Wilmot Proviso to all the Territories.
4th. To restore the Missouri compromise line, at the same time declaring their intention to violate it by the refusal to admit any more slave states into the Union!
5th. To abolish the slave trade between the States.

This political programme, dictated by rank abolitionism, cannot be carried out in any of its measures without an invasion of the sovereignty of the states; a direct attack upon the rights and property of our southern fellow citizens; and a direct violation of the solemn compromises of the federal constitution. We therefore would look upon the success of any of these measures as the signal for a general secession from the Union on the part of the southern States, and consequently the contest upon which we are entering, as involving the momentous question of union or disunion!

Resolved, That the dissolution of our Union would involve the loss of our national power and national glory—would cripple our industry and external commerce—would prostrate our manufactures—prostrate our agricultural prosperity—crush our people under the weight of taxation—abridge their civil liberty, and change the smiling aspect of our prosperous country into a waste desolated, by war, rapine and anarchy.

Resolved, That we will not incur those dreadful evils to gratify the mawkish sensibilities of ultra philanthropists, the insane desires of fanatics, or to parry the inordinate ambition of reckless demagogues, who would build their desperate political fortunes upon the reckoning ruins of their murdered country.

Resolved, That in view of a strict observance of our obligations to the federal compact, we now re-assert our firm adherence to the platform promulgated by the national Democratic Baltimore Conventions of 1848 and 1852.

Resolved, That we adhere to all the compromise enactments of 1850, and the subsequent act organizing the Territorial governments of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That secret political parties are dangerous to public liberty, social confidence, truth and virtue. For the first time in our history a secret political party is grasping at political power, through the instrumentalities of force and fraud—of achieving power at the expense of truth, peace, law, life and the sanctity of the ballot box. If France had her reign of terror under the rule of a secret Jacobin Order, America is now realizing her's under the fearful rule of Know Nothingism.

That in the secret, midnight, Jesuitical Order of Know-Nothingism we behold an organization destitute of enlightened Christianity, political philosophy, generous hospitality, enlarged philanthropy, patriotic democracy and public and private virtue, and instead of these noble qualities we recognize in it a selfish, despotic oligarchy, led and controlled by clans of unscrupulous hucksters in politics, hawking hypocrites in religion, whose genius and patriotism find their appropriate sphere in midnight convales, musty garrets and dark cellars—an order in whose every principle and movement we recognize a blind and bigoted foe to religious liberty, a ferocious and narrow-minded crusader against men of foreign birth and a miserable, sham, spurious, flunky burlesque on true Americanism—an order whose doctrines and principles and practices have resulted, and to a still more frightful extent must result, if not crushed out, in a war of races and a war of religions.

Resolved, As lovers of our glorious Constitution, as lovers of the American Union, as lovers of America, civil and religious liberty, we view with sad and sickened hearts the decay of public morals, that debauchery of the public heart, which can produce and sustain an order in American politics, whose advent, progress and decay have been everywhere marked by a sectarian war upon Catholic men and Catholic churches—a war of assassination on men of foreign birth—an order that has every where plotted for plunder in the wigwags, and clamored for blood in the public places. That after the long catalogue of riots and mobs—after the burning of so many churches, and the sacrifice of so much life and property; after the burning of the ballot-box in Cincinnati; after disfranchising and slaughtering, and burning so many men, women and children, and so much property in the city of Louisville, at the late election, it is time for all good men and Christians, of whatever party country or creed, to wake up and give their best efforts to crush out this dangerous and unwholesome element in American politics.

The Key Stone.—We find in a late number of this able newspaper published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the subjoined editorial. We have read carefully the essays under the signature of "Spirit of '76" and will transfer each essay to our columns—commencing with No. 1, next week. We bespeak the careful perusal of our patrons, and know they will unite with us in saying that they are the productions of a master-mind, clear head and sound judgement.

We publish in this day's paper, the five essays which previously appeared in separate numbers in the *Key Stone* under the signature of "Spirit of '76." The sound, patriotic, conservative sentiments which distinguish these well-written papers are a proper antidote to the faratical, unconstitutional and treasonable doctrines promulgated broadcast by debauched presses and unprincipled factions.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that, of late years, the number of professed politicians in this country has increased to an alarming degree. By professed politicians we mean men who live by politics.

The vast increase of the patronage of the federal government, amounting to some \$75,000,000 a year, and the filling of most all public offices by popular elections, are the principal causes which have so greatly added to the army of drones who have ceased to be producers and who directly or indirectly snatch a precarious existence from the public treasury.

Every State has its political chieftains, every county quarters their lieutenants, every ward and township, their "corporals and drummers." The object of the campaign is the spoils. The chieftain plans the campaign. The great issues involving the principles of political economy which divided the two great political parties having been settled, he finds it more convenient to appeal to the passions of the people than to their reason.

He therefore inscribes upon his banner some clap-trap motto which may tickle the pride or the vanity or some better feelings of the human heart—such for instance as "Americans shall rule America," or "free, soil, free-farms, freedom to all the world;" or "emancipation—freedom to the poor African slave;" or "temperance down with King Alcohol!" and forthwith the press open in full cry upon the scent, and elaborate, amplify and misstate the one colossal, overshadowing, all-absorbing idea which is to overpower all other considerations, personal, social, political, moral or religious!—Forthwith the lieutenants take the stump. Who that cannot harrange in this blessed land of the gab, when fluency is as spontaneous as a production as blackberries. A political speech is soon made up. "Unaccustomed as I am—had hoped that some more able speaker—the momentous crisis—corruption of the government—purity of our principles—disinterested patriotism of our talented candidate—American eagle—

Bill, for inasmuch as one idea does not take hold of a sufficient number of voters to carry the day, the one idea chieftains league their forces, in imitation of the wild dogs of Asia that pack together to run down a quarry. Then come the conventions packed and stocked secundum artem. Then the platforms dovetailed and constructed of every imaginable plank except that of sincerity! Then the election, and finally the spoils, which, in their distribution among the political freebooters, occasion as many mortal fights as the aforesaid Asiatic dogs exhibit over the carcass of their fallen prey!

The numberless political conventions held in the Northern States, headed as they are by political hacks of long standing, who have become notorious for the Chameleon like facility with which they turn their coats, must satisfy any reflecting mind that politics in the North have become a mere speculation;—a regular trade learned and followed with as much system and as little honesty as the Yankee craft of manufacturing wooden nutmegs—the time and the money expended by thousands of men in this dirty business, is an onerous tax upon the producing classes of the community who are called upon to support a set of brawling idlers that, under the garb of patriotism are rapidly bringing into disrepute our Republican Institutions and threaten ere long to embroil the country in anarchy and confusion.

Well may the "Spirit of '76" invoke the aid of all good and patriotic men, of whatever party, to put down these political harpies whose breath is falsehood—whose touch is corruption!"

For the Banner. ENGINEER FOR THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

MR. EDITOR.—I write with regret, in a late number of the *Standard*, some suggestions on the above subject, evidently with a view to bring the name of Col. WALTER GWYNN, prominently before the Directors of W. N. C. Railroad, as a suitable person for Chief Engineer. I had hoped that this subject would not have been mooted in the public prints, but that the Directors in their own good time would select some suitable person for that office. Whatever Col. Gwynn's qualifications may be, (and I have no disposition to disparage them,) certain it is, that as Chief Engineer of the N. C. Railroad, he has not given general satisfaction, but on the contrary, we have heard numerous complaints against him on the parts of contractors and others. It has been alleged against him among other things, that he has not given the road as much of his personal attention as he could have done and as his position required that he should do—considerable merit is claimed for Col. Gwynn, for having as is alleged by the *Standard*, borrowed money (\$1000) on his own personal credit to complete the Western survey. I understand the fact to be, that instead of advancing the money himself, he only induced the friends of the measure along the route, to whom he contracted liabilities, to wait for their pay until

an appropriation could be made by the State, which was done in due time, and Col. Gwynn thus saved harmless. Col. Gwynn has been receiving for his services in this State a salary of five thousand dollars part of the time, which is just twice as large as the largest salary given to any officer of this State, previous to the last General Assembly; and eight thousand dollars for the balance of the time. I think these salaries exorbitant. I do not see why an engineer of a rail road should receive a larger salary, than the Judges of our Supreme Court, Governor, Circuit Judges, &c. It has been suggested, I believe, that being now a citizen of the State, (i. e. Raleigh,) and engineer on the N. C. Rail Road, his services can be obtained at a cheaper rate, by making him engineer of both roads. He is still getting, I believe, five thousand dollars on the N. C. Rail Road, and I think such a salary ought to secure his whole attention to that road, and as the *Standard* thinks the Western Extension will be so much more difficult an undertaking, I think we should have the whole attention of an entire engineer on that work, and one too who should reside nearer the scene of action than Raleigh; and I think too a competent person can be obtained at a less salary than five thousand dollars. I believe that Col. Gwynn would not be an acceptable person to the individual stockholders of the Western Extension, and that is a consideration that should have a considerable bearing with the Directors in making the selection. I have no particular person in view, but merely throw out these suggestions in reply to the untimely and uncalled for remarks in the *Standard*, as having the effect, if they have any at all, of forestalling the action of the Directors.

A WESTERN MAN.

In Norfolk Beacon office, not only were the printers, apprentices, reporters, &c., all, or about all, swept off—but the editors in chief, both, have followed, are now in their graves!

The cases of these Editors, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Gatewood, were particularly harrowing. They were well connected in Norfolk, but both single men, and both could have left; but their connections began to be seized, and they would not fly and desert them. Mr. Cunningham attended upon and buried a dear friend and relative in Mrs. Commander Barron, in her day one of the most brilliant of the Southern belles at the Balston Sea. Almost alone, and in the dead of night, he buried her in the Barron family grave yard; and subsequently her daughter, and Capt. Starke, of the United States Marine Corps, a relative by marriage, and then his wife and her daughter, and then a year and dear cousin to Mr. Cunningham, a son of whom the nurses and cared for with the tenderest interest, and with whom he would remain, in spite of the most earnest solicitations from relatives abroad, to abandon the pestiferous place;—but while nursing the last of them—the favorite cousin—the disease seized him and hurried him to the grave. Another cousin—Mr. Gatewood, his partner—doubtless waited upon and nursed him,—but now Gatewood is gone!—and only the old and worthy father and mother remain of a once large circle of relatives! The branches are withered, but the trunk remains in Norfolk. Death so interlaced the destinies of one with another that no one could leave without deserting some other on the bed of disease and death.

From the Petersburg Express.

A TRUE HERO.

It is our melancholy pleasure to record an instance of self devotion, which is worthy of comparison with anything on record. It is in further illustration of the manly nature of the late James H. Finch.

Our readers are already aware how he stood at his post in maintaining the Ark, until every one connected with the office fell under the terrible scourge; and how he only left his post when he failed to have one to stand by. This would seem to be enough to call for from any man, and the public feeling was most deeply moved by his sickness, and death, after he had just found an apparent rest from his labors and danger, in the bosom of a devoted family and surrounded by friends. This was not all however, nor nearly all.

During the small hours of Friday morning, he felt the first premonition that the terrible Destroyer had seized upon him. Most men would have set about them to secure assistance as soon as possible. Not so, however, with him. He did not disturb one of the household. With the painful consciousness that he was a doomed man, he formed the heroic resolution to stand it out, give no alarm, but quietly to leave wife, child, mother, brother and friends, take the cars for Norfolk Hospital to die, rather than bring excitement and injury, and possible danger to the city of Petersburg. This noble act of self sacrifice, he was only deterred from carrying out, by his reaching the Depot about two minutes after the cars had started for City Point, detained perhaps by debility, or by his extreme anxiety to preserve the purpose he had in view from the knowledge of those who would have kept him back, until he got beyond their remonstrances. Is not such an act as true heroism as ever won a warrior's name upon the deadliest field?

BLACK NURSES FOR NORFOLK.

A Nut for Abolitionists.—It is often asserted by the opponents of slavery, that the slave is the enemy of the white man, his master; that there is no sympathy between the races, and that the few manifestations of it that occasionally strike the eye; are, unreal, and the result of interest or fear. These people have been educated into such opinions, and know nothing, experimentally, of the true relations between the black servant of the South and his white master.

An instance came under our eye a few days ago which we would record for their benefit.—We happened in the Mayor's office the morning a dispatch was received from Norfolk announcing that many of their citizens were dying for want of attention, so great was the number of the sick, and the panic among the well. Orders had promptly been sent out into the city for the required aid, and while we were present, a number of colored women reported themselves to the Mayor as ready for the work. Some of these nurses were slaves, hired of their owners and having no interest in their own labor; and one might reasonably suppose they abandoned their comfortable homes for a laborious and perilous sojourn in a plague-stricken city, with reluctance, if not under compulsion.—Such was not the fact. They were volunteers in this mission of mercy, entered cheerfully upon it and seemed to feel as deep an interest and solicitude for the suffering whites of Norfolk as did their more enlightened and christian masters. We were struck with the exhibition at the time, and would commend it to the sober reflection of our Northern traders.

Savannah Republican.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

This body assembled at the Executive office in this City, on Thursday last—present, Messrs. Hawkins, Stowe, Trolinger, Kennan, Holmes, and Love. The vacancy in the Council, occasioned by the resignation of William Badham, Esq. of Chowan, was filled by the appointment of Dr. Richard Dillard, of the same County.

The Board of Internal Improvements, which met on the same day, having made the States' subscription of \$600,000 to the North Carolina Western Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, the Governor and Council appointed the following Directors on the part of the State in said Road: A. H. Caldwell and Chas. F. Fisher, of Rowan; A. M. Powell and T. W. Bradburn, of Catawba; Alexander Clark and Geo. F. Davidson, of Iredell; and W. W. Avery and R. C. Pearson, of Burke.

Raleigh Standard.

INSANITY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Abolitionists—or Republicans, as they are called, since they have been successful in effecting a coalition with the northern Know Nothings—are vigorously preparing for the presidential election. They have called their national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 21st of November next. This movement is to be conducted under the auspices of ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Wilson and Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, and was commenced at a mass Know Nothing meeting, held at Reading, in the State of Pennsylvania, a few weeks ago. It will be remembered that this meeting was called to repudiate, and did repudiate, the national article in the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, and that it was attended by a large number of the faithful. The Cincinnati convention is a consequence of this, and is to assemble under the following comprehensive call:

"As to the platform of this extraordinary political conglomeration, we are told by the committee that they 'desire to see represented all those who are in favor of civil freedom and religious liberty; all who are opposed to political priestcraft and ecclesiastical tyranny, and in favor of the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of individual conscience; all who oppose importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and who favor an extension of the period required for the naturalization of foreigners; all who are in favor of perpetuating the Union of these States, of purifying the ballot box, of preserving national virtue, and of bringing back the government of the country to the enlightened patriotism of former days; all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."

[Washington Union.

A free negro, by the name of William Jones, was run over and killed near Goldsboro on the Central Rail Road on Tuesday evening last.—*Raleigh Star*, Sept. 20.

MEXICO.

The last revolution in Mexico though it has succeeded in getting rid of Santa Anna, has installed a government which renders a new revolution necessary before those who started the last accomplish their object. Carrera, the provisional President, seems determined to hold on to the reins of power, but the real revolutionists are disposed to "brush him out." He has adopted some vigorous measures and introduced some important reforms, and proposes that the National Guards shall again become the bulwark of the nation's liberties. He has re-established commercial communication; granted unlimited freedom to the press; abolished the title of serene highness; recalled all exiles; deprived the commanding Generals of authority over the revenues; has prohibited the registering or detention of correspondence; and re-established mails. He has convoked the Constituent Congress conformably to the law of 1841, agreeably with the requirements of the Ayutla plan. This looks like assuming the reins of power in reality, and whether he will be disposed to resign authority to either Alvarez or Vidaurri, the leaders of "Young Mexico," and rivals of each other, is a question with time will test. The Federative form of government seems to be that favored by the mass of the people. There have been other plans which contemplated the establishment of several distinct republics which were formed by the Texans, but the jealousy against foreigners has caused Vidaurri to repudiate the "auxiliaries" who lent him assistance, and now the Mexican leaders of all complexions are against any foreign interference.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Monday evening last, a young lady aged about 17, the daughter of Mr. Frost, of this city, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a negro woman, a hired servant in the family, belonging to Mr. Jenkins. The load entered the left side of the head, just over the ear, letting out the brain.

We learn that an inquest was held over the body, and that the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The negro woman, it is supposed, was carrying the gun out of the house, and it went off in range with the head of Miss Frost, who was sitting sewing in the yard. The servant was engaged in cleaning up the house, and was directed to remove the gun. Altogether it was a singular accident, and furnishes another warning against the imprudent handling of loaded fire-arms.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE PESTILENCE AT NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The fever is again increasing at Norfolk and Portsmouth. On Monday there were 45 deaths in Norfolk, and 17 in Portsmouth. Many new cases were occurring.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The intelligence from Norfolk states that thirty deaths occurred on Wednesday and twenty on Thursday. Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Howard Association, is very ill, and has caused a renewed panic. Immense quantities of tar have been burned in both Norfolk and Portsmouth. No abatement has taken place in the disease. Dr. Caprie and Miss Walters, a nurse from New York, are ill with fever.

STABBING AFFAIR AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.
Capt. Wright, of New Orleans formerly commander of the steamer *Jewess*, attempted this evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to cowhide Mr. Dean, of Baltimore, when the latter drew a bowie knife and plunged it into Wright's side producing a wound which, it is supposed, will prove fatal.

NEW YORK, September 16.
Capt. Wright is still alive, but there are only slight hopes of his recovery.—Dean is a son-in-law of Amos Kendall. He hails from Cincinnati.

SANTA ANNA BIDDING FOR ARABIAN'S PAW.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 10.
P. T. Barnum, it is said, was offered today, \$200,000 for Arabian's paw, his country residence, by Santa Anna's agent. He offers to sell for \$250,000.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Gov. Briggs has recommended Thursday, the 25th day of October, "as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as nation."
Raleigh Register.

KILLED BY RAILROAD TRAIN.

Wilmington, Sept. 15.
Last evening the accommodation train on the Baltimore Railroad ran over Mrs. Updyke near Newport, Delaware, killing her instantly. The unfortunate woman was walking on the track and being very deaf, did not hear the train. She leaves a husband and family. No blame is attached to those having charge of the train.

The most important of the Baltic news is the increase, by the Bank of England, of the rate of discount from 3 1/2 per cent, at which it had stood since the 15th June, to 4 per cent. This will make money matters tighter.
Wilmington Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
One Week Later From Europe.
No CHANGE IN THE SIEGE OPERATIONS.
New York, Sept. 19-11 P. M.—The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 8th inst., arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes. Her arrival is a week later.

The Baltic left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of September 8th. She arrived out at 9 o'clock on the evening of September 1st.

The papers by the Baltic are extraordinarily destitute of news, not a single incident worth reporting.

Generals Simpson and Pellissier telegraph on the 3d that there is nothing new respecting the siege.

The Russians are again threatening an attack on the Tchernaya, hence the Allied army are kept continually on the alert, and parties remain constantly under arms. The question is whether the Russians will attack the Tchernaya lines or Balaklava, via Baidar Valley.

Gen. Simpson says the Russians are actively engaged in bridging the harbor and fortifying the north side, and have received reinforcements.

There is nothing from the Black Sea or the Baltic.

The Turkish Bulletin says the Russians have not the means to attack Kars, and that in a recent partial attack they suffered loss.

There is no reliable information respecting the negotiations, but it is reported that the German Powers are preparing a new programme, to confine the war to its ostensible objects.

It is rumored that England, instigated by France, is about to take measures of hostility against Naples.

The latest report is, that Gortschakoff writes that his defenses are damaged; but the report is doubted.

The Bank of England has advanced its notes to 4 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is not a word of political news of interest, if we except the rumor current in the clubs, that Great Britain intends to call Naples to an account, and will make the recent insult of the Neapolitan police to an attaché of the British Embassy, the groundwork of quarrel.

The news of the death of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, had been received in England with every expression of sympathy.

On the 7th, the American ships in the port of Liverpool displayed their flags at half mast, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—Sept. 25, 1855.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 62 a 8	Nails, 61 a 7
Bacon, 11 a 12 1/2	Oats, 25 a 30
Corn, 7 a 9	Coffee, 14 a 15
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 45	Lard, 10 a 11
Sweet, 40 a 45	Butter, 12 a 15
Sugar brown, 10 a 12	Iron, 4 a 5
Do. loaf, 12 a 13 1/2	Tallow, 12 a
Cotton Yarn, 75 a 80	Wheat, 90 a 81
Salt per sack \$3 a	Molasses 45 a 60
Flour, bbl. \$8 a \$9 37	Eggs, 61 a 65
Peas, 10 a 11	Wool, 12 a 10 1/2
Chickens per doz. \$11 a 14	Peas, 90 a 81
Beef, 18 a 20	Corn Meal 50 a 60
Whiskey, 50 a 60	Wool, 25 a 30

CHARLOTTE MARKET.—Sept. 22, 1855

Cotton—8 a 9 1/2; Barging 20; Corn, 50 a 55;	
Flour per bbl. 6 a 6 1/2; Oats 30 a 30; Potatoes	
Irish, 40 a 45; Bacon, 10 a 11; Butter 15 a 16	
Beeswax 20 a 25; Candles, tallow 25; Adamantine	
45 a 50; Eggs 12 a 13; Lard 10 a 11; Meal per	
bushel 60; Peas, 7 a 8; Wood 27 a 28; Chickens	
15; Nail, 5 a 6; Iron 4 a 5; Coffee 12 a 14	
Sugar Brown 5 a 6; Lard 11; Molasses Orleans	
40 a 50; West India 33; Salt 250.	

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 22, 1855

BACON—14 a 14 1/2	MOLASSES—32 a 33
HEESWAX—24 a 25	Cuba, 32 a 33
CANDLES F 18 a 20	Orleans, 35 a 37
Adamantine 25 a 30	SALES—5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Sperm 50 a 55	Oil—85 a 90
COFFEE, Rio 12 a 13	Linseed, 60 a 70
Laguira, 13 1/2 a 14	Alum, bu. a 10
St. Domingo 00 a 00	SEED—

COTTON—	Flaxseed a 100
Fair to good 9 1/2 a 10 1/2	Clover per lb 12 1/2 a 15
Ordinary, 10 a 10 1/2	SHIRTS—
DOMESTIC GOODS—	Peck Brandy 100 a
Bro Sheetin 7 1/2 a 8	Apple 40 a 40
Cheerings, 9 1/2 a 10	N C Whisky 57 a 60
FEATHERS—35 a 40	Northern 55 a 60

FLOUR—	N D Flour, 90 a 95
Family, 7 a 7 1/2	Law's Rum 42 a 50
Superior 7 1/2 a 8	Fr. Brandy, 84 a 90
Fine, 6 1/2 a 7	America's Gin 75 a 80
Scratch 6 1/2 a 7	Holland 150 a 200

GRAIN—	SUGAR—
Corn, 50	11 a 12
Wheat, 1 50 a 0 00	Crooked, 10 a 11
Oats, 40 a	St. Croix, 91 a 10
Peas, 100 a	Porto Rico, 8 1/2 a 10

IRON—	TALLOW—
Sweet's co. bar, a 5 1/2	12 a 13
Ditto, wide, 6 a 6 1/2	BEESWAX, 24 a 25
English, 4 1/2 a	PEANUTS 1 50 a 1 33
LARD—11 a 12 1/2	POTATOES 1 25 a 1 30

LEAD—8 1/2 a	

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 21, '55

BACON—15 a 15 1/2	COFFEE, per lb.
Middlings 14 a 14 1/2	Java, 15 a 16
Shoulders 13 1/2 a 14	Laguayra 13 a 14
The round 14 a 14 1/2	Low Domingo 11 a 12
LARD, N C—14 a 14 1/2	COTTON, 00 a 10 1/2

BUTTER—24 a 26	CORN MEAL,
CHICKENS—12 a 24	per bush. 10 a 10 1/2
POTATOES 1 25 a 1 30	FEATHERS,
TURKEYS 1 25 a 1 30	per lb. 45 a 50

SALT—	Mackerel No 1 a 20 00
Alum bu 50 a 1 40	No 2 a 12 00
Liverpool, a 100	No 3 a 00 00 a 00

SUGARS—	HERRINGS,
Porto Rico 9 a 9 1/2	East, 4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans 8 a 7 1/2	FLLOUR, per bbl.

OBADIAH WOODSON, Esq., of this town has been appointed mail agent on the N. C. Road. If he accepts he will vacate some dozen or more offices, those wishing to secure them or any one of them had better, as he says, "pitch in." Wonder how the "squire" will perform the holy rites of matrimony now. Alas! "married in"—by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., soon will be no more forever! i. e., if he accepts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transferred to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay Bell & James, or H. HOGAN HELPER, who is their only authorized Agent.
September 25, 1855 17—t.

Western North Carolina Rail Road.
Notice is given that there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company in Salisbury on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.
Sept. 24th, 1855. 17—t.

Everett's Pavilion!

OF
SCIENCE AND ART!
EMBRACING
MAGIC, MUSIC, COMIC ECCE-
TRICITIES, FUN, FARCE,
FROLIC & FOIBLES.

The whole comprising a Miscellaneous Melange that never fails to please.
Will open at Salisbury on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1855.

Mr. Everett would respectfully say that he has, at great expense, engaged a TALENTED COMPANY, and for a proper display of their unique and peculiar performances, he has fitted up a SPACIOUS PAVILION, 60 by 70 feet, provided with a Stage and Seats sufficient for 500 spectators. His aim is to render his entertainment void of that grossness so common in exhibitions under canvas.

Doors open at 6 1/2, performances to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, children under 10 years old and servants 15 cents.
Sept. 25. 17—w.

VALUABLE LANDS

Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, that

Valuable Plantation

belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

200 Acres,

and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horne, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Richards, and others. This tract has on it about

100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c. &c. Also another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Gray, deceased, George Ritchie, James Thompson and others, containing about

100 Acres.

now occupied severally by Martin Caultle, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, and latterly, that portion fitted up as a Carriage Manufactory, lying in the great South Square of the town of Salisbury.

Persons given of the Lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.

Terms of sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months. SAMUEL REEVES, Esq.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—7w.

\$40,000 WORTH OF Goods AT COST!

THE Subscribers having determined to close their business in Salisbury, now offer for

CASH OR GOOD NOTES

their entire Stock of about FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of desirable GOODS AT COST, embracing a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, &c.

Also a very large Stock of

IRON, SOLE LEATHER, Salt, Sugar and Coffee.

All persons, MERCHANTS IN PARTICULAR, wishing to purchase

Goods this Season

will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as a lot of said Goods were bought before the advance in prices, consequently are from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than Goods bought this Fall.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Jenkins & Roberts and Jenkins, Roberts & Co., are requested to make payment, as the business of said firms must be closed with at delay.

JENKINS, ROBERTS & Co.
Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1855. 17—4w.

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO. FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Salisbury Sept. 18, '55.

E. MYERS

MOST respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which he has ever before had the pleasure to offer, comprising

Ladies Dress Goods

of every description from 61 cent Prints up to MORIS ANTIQUE SILK DRESSES at \$40 a pattern.

His Stock

of NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES he does not hesitate in asserting, is the "largest most elegant" and more varied than has ever before been exhibited to a North Carolina public, consisting of FRENCH NEEDLEWORK, JACQUETTES, NET and Swiss Collars and Sleeves

At all prices, Mounting, Guineas, Valenciennes, Mocklin, Maline and Plait Lace Collars, Collarets and Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Infant's Waists, Robes and Dresses, Edgings, and insertings in great variety, Mourning Collars, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, he has a large assortment of

Ladies Cloaks & Trimmings, Stellas, CASHMERE, Crepe, Bay State and other Shaws. His assortment of

Staple Dry Goods

is complete, comprising almost every article in the line.

Gentlemen's Wear

comprising Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c. Ladies Hosiery and Gloves in great variety, in fact a general and complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, which he does not think necessary to enumerate more fully. All he asks, is an examination of his stock before purchasing, as

HANDSOME GOODS

and inducements will be offered which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He takes this method of tendering his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

E. MYERS.
Sept. 18, 1855 Nor 4, Granite Building. 16—4t.

To Country Merchants.

WE are receiving a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, bought expressly for the up country Trade, we invite your examination of our Stock before making your fall purchases, as we are confident we can and will make it to your interest to buy from us, as we are sure a large stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.

BREM & STEELE, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18, 1855. 16—4t.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general, to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE, MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, just received by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE, Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

Land For Sale!!

LYING near the Mocksville and Salisbury road, five miles this side of Mocksville, the tract containing

Ninety one acres;

about 20 or 25 acres are cleared, 4 or 5 of which is first-rate meadow. There is a good House, Kitchen, Smoke house and Barn; plenty of good spring water. It is an excellent stand for a Blacksmith shop. Call on the Subscriber.

THOS. T. MAXWELL, 14 1/2
Salisbury, Sept. 4, 1855.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 11—4.

Shoe Your Negroes.

A LARGE supply of heavy Negro shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite building. J. H. HOWARD, 11—4.

PLEASE NOTICE THIS.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence granted to any one who neglects to pay.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.
HORACE H. BEARD, 3m14
Salisbury, Aug. 28th, 1855.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD, Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets. LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Contractors, offer the building of a large Brick Church to contractors, to be located 10 1/2 miles South from Salisbury, on the old Organ Church lot. The edifice to be 60 feet wide by 80 feet long, and about 22 feet high; to have five entrance doors, three on the front side and one at each end; the pulpit to be built on one side; and a gallery on the opposite side, in front of it. Contractors will please to call on P. A. Sifferd, to examine the plan and specifications for said building. Proposals will be received by any one of the Commissioners until Saturday the 6th of October next, when there will be a meeting on the Church ground, to close the biddings and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder.

P. A. SIFFERD, C. A. HEILIG, P. S. GRAEBER, D. S. EDLEYAN, P. N. HEILIG, Commission's
Rowan, Co. N. C., Sept. 3, 1855. 14—4t.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 30.—19 increase the session before. Not a death has occurred among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much, in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session.

Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.

Terms will continue as heretofore, viz: Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, \$67 50
Music on Piano, 20 00
Use of Instrument, 2 50
Guitar, 10 00
Pencil drawing or water color painting, 10 00
Oil painting, 10 00
French language, 10 00
Latin and Greek with other studies, 5 00

For day pupils the prices will vary from \$3 to \$15.
For fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each. Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.

Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance. JESSE RANKIN, August, 1855. 5-14
N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward as count.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Sines of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Bregans for Plantation use. Children's Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.

J. H. HOWARD, 15—4t.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855.

Land For Sale!!

A DESIRABLE tract of land known as the RAMSAY TRACT, belonging to the heirs (who are of age), of Samuel Barr, dec'd, lying on the waters of Back Creek, and adjoining the lands of David Upright, Wm. Posten, Col. A. M. Goodman and others; containing about

150 Acres; some 50 of which is now under a successful state of cultivation. Said tract has on it a small, but good meadow, a fine spring and an eligible sight for building. Also, adjoining the above tract, a lot of 26 acres 15 of which are under cultivation. I offer said land for sale on reasonable terms, with bond and approved security. Those wishing further information can address the subscriber at Mt. Ulla, Rowan Co., or at his residence half a mile east of said Post Office.

RICHARD R. BARR, Mount Ulla, Aug. 31st, 1855. 14w4

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

MOSES BROWN, 12—t.

WHEAT MARKET SPRINGS' MILLS.

I WISH to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat for which I will pay the highest cash price. Charlotte from its facilities of transportation is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along if you want the very highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS, 3m—4
Charlotte, June 15, 1855.

TO THE PATRONS OF PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves, and the public from great injury by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable filthy production and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer.

Persons whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations do it in such a secret manner that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL, for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit; thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put in a new style of panel bottle with the words

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, blown in the glass. We have discontinued the use of the 37 1/2 cent bottles and now put up only four sizes viz: 12 1/2, 25, 50 cts. and \$1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone for the box labels specifying the contents of the box where and by whom manufactured &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet of directions and certificates a very beautifully finished presentation on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle label and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been to this expense that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturer and Proprietors. Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.

